

A SECOND
LETTER
TO THE

AUTHOR of an *Examination*
OF THE
PRINCIPLES and CONDUCT of the
TWO B———RS:

In which

The many MISREPRESENTATIONS and *groundless*
CONJECTURES, contained in his second *Series*
of FACTS and ARGUMENTS, &c. are
detected and exposed.

By the Author of the FIRST LETTER.

Odi profanum vulgus & arceo.

HOR.

Like Bubbles on the Sea of Matter borne,

They rise, they break, and to that Sea return.

POPE.

L O N D O N :

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J. E. H.

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE

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A SECOND
 LETTER
 TO THE
 AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IT is a common Observation, founded on the Experience of all Ages, that Envy never fails to accompany Merit; more especially, if those who are possessed of that Merit, have thereby raised themselves to conspicuous Stations of Life, that draw upon them the general Attention of Mankind. History every where informs us, that the best and most illustrious Characters have been so far from escaping popular Censure, that on the contrary, they were often in a particular manner traduced by their Cotemporaries; and exposed to all the Bitterness of Raillery and Inveective. I am

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not

not therefore surprized to see that happen in the present Age, which has been the constant Practice of Mankind, ever since they were formed into distinct Societies. But though it be natural to expect in all States, however uprightly governed, that there will still be some angry Men, who will make it their Business to decry their Rulers, and raise Discontents against them ; yet is it to be hoped, that their Suggestions will never have any very general Influence, and that Truth will always find a sufficient Number of Advocates, to preserve her from Slander and Misrepresentation.

In Reality there is the less Occasion for me to appear a second time against you in this Dispute, as the Inconsistencies in your late and former Performances, are so fully demonstrated in that excellent Piece, called *A Modest and Impartial Reply to a Pamphlet lately published, &c.* which has sufficiently satisfied the wiser and more reasonable Part of the Nation. But as there are many who will not be convinced by bare Reasoning, and demonstrative Proofs, of the Consistence and Inconsistence of Things ; but, like yourself, require Matters of Fact to be put in Competition against those that you would pass off for such, I am therefore prompted to make this Reply, by the Encouragement of some Well-wishers to the present Administration ; partly for the Sake of Truth,
and

and my natural Inclination to do Justice, and partly to obviate any Prejudices, that may arise from those Misrepresentations, and groundless Conjectures, wherewith you endeavour to amuse the Public.

The Author of the excellent Piece mentioned above, very justly observes, *that Ministers labour under a sensible Disadvantage, because they are not at Liberty to betray Secrets, or tell what they know.* This renders it, in a great Measure, impossible for them to vindicate their own Characters, and rescue their Reputation from the Detraction of their Opposers. They are often obliged to labour under Calumny, and wink at many unjust Aspersions, for the Interest of their Prince, and the Good of their Country. But here I greatly rejoice within myself, nay, deem it no small Happiness, that, having collected so many Transactions, relating to the Affairs of *Europe*, these twenty Years past, I can with the greater Ease engage in this Controversy; in which what I advance ought to be the less suspected, as I aver there neither does, nor ever has, passed the least Correspondence, directly or indirectly, betwixt the two noble Personages you aim at, and myself; so that there is no Ground for imagining I have any ways obtained, thro' them, any Light or Insight into the Affairs I shall hereafter mention. But let us proceed to the Point in hand.

It is certain, that the present Subject can never be rightly adjusted or comprehended, unless it is traced to it's first Origin. Therefore, Sir, be pleased to observe, that in my first Letter to you, I laboured to lead you to the original Cause of the grand Mistake ; and to point out to you the Reason why we so long neglected P——a. I then, however, for certain Reasons, omitted the most material Circumstances ; which very Reasons still subsisting, I likewise forbear inserting them here. Neither is there any Occasion for it, as there was a Pamphlet published in the Year 1741, entitled *The Groans of GERMANY, &c.* which, I doubt not has made you acquainted with them. It is very well known, that those in the late Administration pursued other Measures, and some of them might not unjustly be reckoned Votaries of that Sect, that are guided by Passive Obedience.

If we were to examine such Politicians a little closer, and trace them through all the Mazes of their Administration, implicitly following the Dictates of the State's *Primum Mobile*, we should soon discover, that no Nation can reap any Benefit from such. But of this Subject it is better thinking than speaking. However, I cannot help saying, that it is notorious the two B——rs were never guilty of such Conduct, and it will redound to their everlasting

lasting Honour, that they have never consented to any thing from whence any dangerous Consequences could ensue.

Princes are but Men, and, consequently, have their Passions and Foibles, as well as others; therefore may, possibly, be mistaken in their Points of Pursuit. It is for this Reason, that ministerial Officers are, and have been introduced; and that Minister, who is tenacious of his Duty, will never consent to any Measures of his Master, or of a private Favourite, when he finds them against his Sovereign's real Interest; but will always oppose and remove them in a prudent Manner, and with such Conduct and Decency, as the Respect due to his Prince and Superior requires. Such Ministers will always stand their Ground, in spite of Envy, Malice, or Hatred. Much it were to be wished, that in all Council-Chambers, were placed in large *Italic* Characters, the Saying of a certain wise Monarch of Antiquity, which he was frequently wont to repeat to his State-Counsellors, *viz. When I am going to do a bad Deed, and you do not oppose me, it is your Act and not mine.*

It is evident, that your entire Drift and Aim is nothing but an Attempt to get the two B——rs removed, and their Predecessor reinstated in the Administration. This is no new Thing: Ministers have always their Adversaries; and that for no
other

other Reason than that their Opposers covet their Places and Power. But as this is a Point entirely foreign to the main Subject, I shall wave it for the present, and proceed to the Consideration of your late Performance; in which I shall follow you Page by Page.

The unequal Parallel, which we find drawn Page 6 and 7, is sufficiently answered in *The Modest and Impartial Reply*, upon which, however, I must make this further Remark, that supposing we should look upon the two B——rs in the very Light you have represented them, yet your Comparison of them to *Cromwell* and *Cæsar* will never stand good. For if you will be pleased to reflect, you will find, that when the B——rs took upon themselves the Administration of Affairs, the Nation was involved in a War, for the carrying on of which a Plan was laid by their Predecessors after a new Model. The well chosen and experienced Paths were forsaken; *P——a*, to our greatest Detriment, was neglected; and was obliged to make an Alliance with *France*, because we were at that Time possessed by a capricious frantic Humour, which would not permit us to pursue such Measures as were consistent with the Interest of that Court, as well as our own; which laid that Monarch under a Necessity of shifting for himself. But as soon as the two
B——rs

B——rs entered into the Administration, they did all that in their Power lay to bring the Measures of Pursuit into their old proper Channel again; and how well they have succeeded, all the World knows; and you ought to have considered, that as they have put the Affairs of the Nation upon the old experienced good Footing again, they could not properly be compared to a *Cæsar* or a *Cromwell*, who subverted the Constitution, and introduced a new one.

The Inconsistency of what you advance upon the Treaty of *Hanau*, has been sufficiently demonstrated in my Answer to your *Examination of the Principles*, &c. It is again more fully exposed in the often mentioned modest and impartial Reply, to which for Brevity's Sake I shall refer my Readers; and therefore we may safely turn over Page the 8th and 9th.

As to what we find Page the 10th, that the Emperor renewed his Sollicitations in Regard to the Treaty of *Hanau*, I have in Page 28 and 29 of my Answer to your *Examination* sufficiently shewn the Impracticability of complying with them, which I doubt not in the least but the E——l of G——le perceived, otherwise he himself would not have been the Occasion of frustrating the same. For none but *France* could have reaped any Benefit by it, had that

that Treaty been concluded. Besides, it was utterly impossible, at that Time, for the *Emperor* to have augmented the allied Army with 15000 Men of his own Troops, and a wild Proposal in him to have relinquished *Philipsburg* and *Fort Kehl*. This at the same Time plainly shews, that you are entirely ignorant of the *Germanic Constitution*. For these Fortresses cannot be disposed of by the *Emperor*, as they belong not to him alone, but to the whole *Empire*, and are always garrisoned by the Troops of the *Empire* ; so that had the *Emperor* attempted to put in Execution that Scheme, the *Empire* would have made it a common Cause, and in Conjunction with the *French*, turned their Arms against us, out of Resentment for an Infringement upon their Rights and Privileges.

But, for Heaven's Sake, tell me what we should have done with these two Fortresses, which at the best are little other than Heaps of Rubbish. Even the public Papers, about two Months ago, did testify, that the *Germanic* Body did not think it worth their while to bestow Fifty Pounds in repairing them ; so that I cannot any way devise, for what Purpose you at that Time wanted to be in Possession of them, since they could have served for no other End but to embroil us farther ; nor would any but Madmen have pursued such a Romantic Scheme, particularly

larly at a Time when the Empire stood neuter, neither one way nor other interfering in the Quarrel.

This gives me Reason to suspect, that the common Opinion ascribes the two Pieces under Consideration to a Nobleman of the first Rank, well acquainted with the State of Affairs, yet this Notion is rather taken up at random, than founded upon any just Presumptions. For what Statesman would propose such romantic Schemes, assert them to be salutary to the Nation, and exclaim against the Ministry for not taking Possession of two Fortresses, which according to the most moderate Computation would have cost us several Millions to defend ; and besides involved us in a War we could have by no means been able to support, as it would have encreased the Force of our Enemies by at least 50,000 Men.

Page the 11th you endeavour to persuade us, that at that time Peace was the only fit Measure to have been taken by our *English* Ministers. But this, Sir, shews a very great Error in your Politicks ; for it never could be a proper time for them to sue for Peace, unless *France* and *Spain*, at the same Time, were willing to come into it, which then all *Europe* knows they would not have embraced upon any reasonable Conditions whatsoever. A suitable Settlement for *Don Philip* was then a thing the least in View

at those Courts, of which you mention a Syllable. Besides, what a *Don Quixote* Scheme would it have been to have made Peace with the Emperor, a Prince we were not at War with, and who at that Time was so inconsiderable, that he might be said to bear the Figure of an Emperor only, without the least Power or Sway ; so that in reality it was too trifling an Affair for a *British* Minister to have spent his Time about. You also in the same Page insinuate, that the two B——rs refused to ratify the Convention of *Worms*, because the Subsidies for the Q——n of H——ry were to be paid in *November*, instead of *February* ; a strange Reason indeed ! But pray, Sir, give me leave to tell you my Opinion, which is, that I apprehend the true Reason why the two B——rs made their Remonstrances, against this Convention to have been, because the Marquisate of *F——l* was made over to the King of *Sardinia* ; which, as it belonged to the G——se, we had no Right to dispose of ; it therefore tended to embroil our Affairs more and more in *Italy*, as the greatest Part of *Europe* has experienced ; for the People of this Republic were sensible of the Injury, otherwise, in all likelihood, they would have become our Allies, or, at least, remained neuter, had not this famous Convention taken Place.

But

But Fashions are such Toys, that will always find Takers, and it has been of late too common a one for the *English* Ministry to give away what never belonged to them, whenever it suited their Conveniency, or served their Ends. This puts me in Mind of what the *Emperor* CHARLES VI. said in his Commissorial Decree to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, concerning the Treaty of *Seville*, Part of which, as it is applicable to that of *Worms*, I cannot omit inserting here. “ Con-
 “ trary to all Expectation, a particular Treaty
 “ has been concluded at *Seville*, between the
 “ Crowns of *France*, *Spain*, and *Great-*
 “ *Britain* : The ninth and subsequent Ar-
 “ ticles of which, relating to the *Spanish*
 “ Garrisons, cannot but raise the highest In-
 “ dignation, because the most essential
 “ Bonds of human Society are therein bro-
 “ ken ; and if *Christian* Powers pretend
 “ thus to dispose of the Estates of third
 “ Persons, all Confidence and good Faith
 “ must be banished out of the World. Be-
 “ sides, they have no Regard to former
 “ Treaties, nor to the last Preliminary Ar-
 “ ticles, which were acknowledged by both
 “ Parties as the Ground-Work of the Nego-
 “ tiations for the General Peace ; and as the
 “ only Counterpoize to an exorbitant Power,
 “ that was designed to be erected in *Europe*.
 “ They have no Attention to the Acts of
 “ Guaranty that have been delivered. They
 C 2 “ dispose

" dispose of the Rights and Territories of
 " the *Empire*, as they please, even in the
 " Life-time of the lawful Possessors. They
 " set so little Value upon the *Emperor* and
 " *Empire*, that they would not so much as
 " ask their Consent in an Affair, that was
 " properly their own; tho' such Consent
 " was made necessary by the Alliance of
 " *London*. If therefore such Conduct takes
 " Place, and the new Allies persist therein,
 " we shall hereafter see Might overcome
 " Right, and Engagements trampled on at
 " Pleasure, and whatever the new Allies
 " shall judge to be most convenient, will
 " always be most just, without any Regard
 " to Things or Persons."

Page the 12th we meet with nothing but
 groundless and false Suggestions. But here
 I must beg Leave to look as far back as the
 Death of the *Emperor* CHARLES VI. for
 then the K——g of Pr——a offered an
 Accommodation to which the Court of
Vienna listened; but some how it was re-
 jected, and not in the least espoused by the
 Predecessors of the two B——rs, tho', by
 the by, had it been accomplished, your
 strong Foresight would not have been requi-
 site, and those heavy Measures taken by
 your darling Patron, so unsuitable to our
English Constitution, would have been ut-
 terly unnecessary; for at that Time his
 Pr——n M——y might have been satis-
 fied

hed with four Dukedoms, which afterwards fifteen was scarcely able to do; and those four Dukedoms might have been disposed of perhaps by Way of Fief, without violating the Pragmatick Sanction in any Shape, as he would have given his Vote and Interest for the G—d D—e of T——y, and assisted with a powerful Army the Support of it, against any Power that would have attempted it's Violation.

But this you have not chose to touch upon, tho' the most of any Thing relative to the present Subject; I might even say so indispensably connected with it, that it cannot possibly be cleared up without it. But in slipping this over you judged right; you saw it would not serve your Turn, and perhaps you will find it the most advisable Way to drop the Debate entirely, least your repeated Appeals to the Public, should provoke some one to unravel the whole Affair, which you must be sensible would greatly prejudice those you are endeavouring to serve. However, I shall not easily be induced to enter into a Detail of this Nature, as I should be obliged to exceed the Bounds of Respect due to their Characters, tho' I find you are not over scrupulous in making free with those of your Adversaries.

How much soever you dwell upon Probabilities, there is really in your 13th Page

nothing to the Purpose. The Situation of Affairs was become at that Time such, that nothing but dividing the Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary*, could restore Peace to *Europe*, which ill Event may very justly be attributed to those wild and frantic Measures, which, and which alone have given room for your Probabilities; but I have sufficiently hinted at them above. In regard to the Subsidies, it matters not when they are paid, provided they are once granted; for the C—t of V——a can always have them advanced on very easy Terms, in reality much more easy than we in *England*. For supposing it to be stipulated, that the Subsidy from us to that Court is to be paid in *November*, we then are frequently obliged to raise those early Sums by Subscription, whereas the C—t of V——a can do it with much more Ease and less Expence, when once they are granted by us. And this indisputable Truth, Sir, even you yourself allow in your 23d Page, where you inform us in the Words of the Duke of *Aremberg*, that the Q——n of H——y might have had the Sum demanded for the Passage of the *Rhine*, from the Banks of *Amsterdam*, *Hamburg*, or *Genoa*, which if true, as you assert, must necessarily imply, that she can with more Ease and Readiness find Credit on the Subsidies granted by us, than we ourselves.

Page the 14th, we find a Charge against the Two B——rs, for making an Opposition to the Convention of *Worms*, whose Suggestions against it, you say, amounted to no more than this, that the ratifying this Convention would put it in the Power of the Court of *Vienna*, to conduct the War in what Manner it thought fit. This you look upon as a trivial Objection, which in my Opinion is a very essential one, as no Minister of State, in his right Senses, will ever give so large a Scope to his Allies, as to put it in their Power to command him at Pleasure; Add to this, that it is against the fundamental Law of our free State, to make it tributary to another, which would have been the real Case, had that Convention taken Place. Wrap it up in what softer Terms you please; in effect it will still be the same. Now, Sir, be pleased to think what Gloss or Cover you can put upon the Conduct of the E—— of G——le, who by your own Confession was for ratifying this Convention; that is, was for making us tributary to our Allies; or rather what Monuments of Honour ought not to be raised to those noble Personages the Two B——rs, for opposing your Patron in so detrimental a Scheme to the Nation, and so inconsistent with the Honour of it? What you say of Pretences and Counter-Pretences, and of their being the least likely to be tied down
by

by Parchment Punctilios, is so much like cavilling, that it deserves not to have any Notice taken of it, particularly as the Two B——rs, in their Ministerial Conduct, have discharged themselves to the greatest Satisfaction to our Allies, and Admiration to our Adversaries; and for their Fidelity in that important Trust, are universally esteemed and honoured, so that it is out of your Power to eclipse that Glory they have so just a Title to.

Page the 15th, you give us a false Account, both of the Time and Manner of those Transactions, and the Concessions to the King of *Sardinia*; which tho' you artfully endeavour to throw upon the Two B——rs, were actually made by the E——l of G——le. Nothing could have so effectually frustrated the *Franckfort* Alliance, as by inviting the K——g of P——a into the Treaty of *Worms*. Pray then tell me why was he not invited into it? In respect of Time, it is evident, that when the Treaty of *Worms* was upon the Anvil, the Alliance of *Frankfort* was not so much as thought of; nay, it was full eight Months after the Conclusion of that of *Worms*, before that of *Franckfort* began to be negotiated.

The Charge which in Page 16, 17, and 18, you lay upon the Two B——s, cannot with any Justice be imputed to them,
be-

because when these Things are transacted, they were but just come into the Administration, and the E—l of G——le was long before advertised of the Pretender's Undertaking: But how it happened to meet with the Disbelief it did, is unaccountable and amazing to all the World.

You are also, Page the 18th, concerned about an Election of a King of the *Romans*; which by your great Wisdom you foresaw would have settled the Tranquility of the Empire for two Lives at least, than which there can be no greater Absurdity: For what Occasion has *England* to trouble itself about an Election of a King of the *Romans*, or an Emperor; nay, the Tranquility of the Empire would have subsisted much better had we never interposed. In this same Disposition you continue in the 19th Page, where you are for making a mobbing Interest in the Electoral College, upon the Decline of the Emperor's Health, just as is made at the Election of a Mayor, or a Member of Parliament. Pray, Sir, how would a *British* Parliament have relished it, had a foreign Power intermeddled in their Acts of Settlement, as you would have done in the Election of an Emperor. I know you will answer, that it was necessary to maintain the Ballance of Power; but then, why did your Patron so long before neglect the strongest and most essen-

tial Interest in the Electoral College, I mean the K——g of P——a, as Elector of B——gb.

Page the 20th, you have shewn fine Flights of Imagination; but I am afraid you would have found it impracticable at that Time, to have put them in Execution, as the greatest Force which the Elector of Saxony could have brought into the Field, was no more than Twenty-three Thousand Men, which falls vastly short of the Fifty Thousand you have vainly endeavoured to persuade us he could have furnished. Nor was the Corps of Irregulars any more than Seven Thousand Men, which falls Eleven Thousand short of what you affirm. But you scruple not at wrong Calculations, nor to multiply Cyphers when they serve your Turn.

As to the Information you have given us, Page 22 and 23, of a Conference that passed between his Grace the D——ke of N——le and the Duke de Aremberg; it seems so much to be suspected, that amongst those who are conversant in the Affairs of Europe, it can meet with no Credit, particularly as there is not one Minister of any Power whatever, that is so much respected as the D——ke of N——le is at the Court of Vienna; and here the Reflections you have thrown upon him, are so severe as well as groundless, that I defy you to justify them,

them ; and so criminal, that you cannot make Attonement for them.

Page 24, you allow that the Duke *de Aremberg* obtained every Thing he was sent for, that it was stipulated that the Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds should be paid as soon as Prince *Charles* with his Army had passed the *Rhine* ; so that the Advantage to the Queen of *Hungary* encreased, her Credit lightened, and it is thence the more probable, that she could at any Time have raised the Money out of the several Banks mentioned above, before it became payable.

Page the 25th, you complain of a mutinous Spirit being at the Helm, and thwarting the hopeful Prospects then beginning to open ; which Spirit, according to your old Custom, you fix upon the wrong Party : For in the first Place, you allow, that Form requires, that both S—— should attend his ———, when any Negotiation or Treaty is laid before him. Secondly, you confess that L——d G——le took upon him to make the Report without waiting for his Colleague, which you say was so much resented by the Brotherhood, that they would not any longer concur in a Measure, which in any Step had been conducted without their Participation. Sir, we will admit here, that the eldest B——r did resent the mutinous Behaviour of the E——l of

G——le, for which he had Reason on his Side, if he had done it out of no other Motive, than to curb future Attempts to break thro' legal Customs: For how can a Secretary or Minister of State be sensible how Affairs are to be carried on, if he is only let into Part of them? Therefore the Custom prevails, that no Report is to be made, unless when all are present. But this, for Want of being acquainted with State Management, you rank amongst your Number of Trifles. What can be more dangerous in the State than behind-curtain Ministers? Is it not therefore the Business of every prudent one, to root out these obnoxious Animals? Should they be permitted to spit their Venom, would not in all Probability, both Head and Body irretrievably suffer? But it is an absolute Falsity, that the Resentment of the elder B——r (as you assert) was carried to such a Height, as to ruin the Point in pursuit, as evidently appeared from Mr. *Villars's* Transactions at the Court of *Saxony*.

Page the 26th you charge the two B——rs with a fraudulent Delay to bring on Peace, by obstructing a Project which went through the Hands of Mr. *Boetselear* to the States, and was by them transmitted by Mr. *Twickle* to the *most Christian King*. This, Sir, was to have been managed at that very Time, when we were first threatened

ened with an Invasion, which you chuse not to mention, and I see your Reasons for it; for if you had, you would have been obliged to have told us at the same Time, that the Delay you complain of was occasioned by your Friends in the H—se of C—ns. For as soon as his ——— acquainted the P——t of the young *Chevalier's* Design, and the favourable Reception he met with in *France*, they spent a great deal of Time in Debates; and would do nothing momentary in that Respect, till they had addressed his ——— upon the Intelligence. Now, Sir, it was impossible to frame any Project, and transmit the same to *France*, at the breaking out of the War between them and us, as was stipulated by former Treaties, 'till the Sense of the H—se of C—ns was known, in an Affair so essentially connected with the Interest of every the least Individual of the Nation.

What you assert, Page 27, that the *French* Army was exposed to the Efforts of the Allies, and that this Advantage was sacrificed to the paltry Consideration of Eighteen or Twenty Thousand Pounds, is already answered in my first Letter, and therefore needs not be taken Notice of again.

Page 27 you again take up the Story of the *Frankfort* Alliance. It has been already made evident, that the whole was owing to the

the Neglect of bringing over *Pr—a* into our Interest, which several times we had fair Opportunities of accomplishing; and the *Frankfort* Alliance had still more Space to operate in it's full Extent, as the *Saxon* one was formed in Opposition to it, out of a blind revengeful Rage, without considering the Impossibility of compleating the Design. For every Individual that was not prompted by Passion, and had the least Knowledge in these Affairs, was aware, that the Power of *Saxony* was not able to oppose that of *P—a*, as the Event has fully demonstrated, and this was always most prudently considered by the two B——rs. You pass over likewise another Affair of no less Consequence to the present Subject, and without doubt you think it is entirely forgot: I mean that Scheme, which when first the Treaty of *Saxony* came upon the Carpet, was for dividing and allotting *Silesia* to other Powers, after it had two Years before in the most solemn Manner been granted to *P——a*. Pray, Sir, whose refined Stroke of Policy was this? Would it not, think you, have been very detrimental to the Affairs of the Allies, had it not been over-ruled? This the two B——rs were deeply sensible of, and for that Reason opposed it as often as it was brought under Debate.

You must not conclude, that I here admit that the two B——rs did altogether oppose the
the

the *Saxon* Alliance, as you endeavour to persuade us. But as I have before hinted, they demonstrated against those impracticable and revengeful Measures, so widely opposite to our Interest, which this Alliance first projected. But if it is a Crime to act as trusty Guardians, as they manifestly did in this Affair, then you are on the right Side of the Question.

I allow what you say, Page 29, that the Aspect of Affairs was wholly changed; but you are wrong to attribute it to the Wantonness or Mismanagement, either wilful or unwilful of the two B——rs: For it was entirely owing to our old and natural Allies in the North, from which more fatal Effects might have ensued; and that they did not, we may thank the two B——rs; who as soon as they entered into the entire Administration, turned our Affairs in the North into their proper Channel again, as far as the Nature and Situation of Things would at that Time admit.

Page the 30th, when his *Pr——n M——y* had entered into *Bohemia*, you go back to the *Saxon* Alliance, and lay a Charge upon the two B——rs; intimating that they still opposed its Conclusion. Pray, Sir, give me Leave to tell you, they never totally opposed this Alliance; but Part of the inconsistent Measures, that this Treaty directed, as I have before sufficiently observed. Besides,
contrary

contrary to your Assertion, this Treaty was concluded at *Warsaw*, when the K—g of P—a was on his March to *Bobemia*, and if you take into Consideration the whole Series of Affairs, you will find, it was not an unreasonable Time, and utterly impossible to stop the Progress of this Monarch with any such Alliance, and that other Measures were required to prevent the Diversion he had made, as the two B——rs from the first foresaw.

Alliances you know are concluded to oppose some Power, when it begins to threaten its Neighbours. But if the Power to be opposed, is fix to one an Overmatch for that, which as a Counterballance is invited into the Treaty, it may be then properly deemed an useless Alliance, whence no Good can accrue, and therefore a prudent Statesman will not fail to oppose it. As this was really the Case of the Alliance in Question, I am surprized you should so long dwell upon a Thing, which can never redound to your Patron's Advantage.

What you say Page 31 of Impeachments and Agreements, with the Broad-Bottom Allies, is sufficiently answered in the oft quoted modest Reply, so that I may here pass it over in Silence.

Page 32 and 33 you maintain, that the two B——rs adopted the System of the E—l of Gr——le, in completing the Treaty

Treaty of *Warsaw*, and the Convention with the *States General*; but when you are obliged to own, that these Measures had not the desired Effect, nor were capable of performing those Miracles you presumed they would; you attribute the Reason of it to the Attempts of the two B——rs to render the War unsuccessful, which I have before justly assigned to another Cause. But you are all of a Piece; assert without Foundation, produce Arguments without any Colour of Reasoning, and have Recourse to Shifts as far fetched as possible. However, in order to allow you all the Plea you can desire, we will admit of your Supposition, and for Argument's Sake allow, that the two B——rs prosecuted the E——l of G——le's Plan, in concluding the Alliance with *Saxony*, and signing the Convention with the *Dutch*. What else at that Time could they do? The other Powers had been neglected by their Predecessors, and secured by our Adversaries. They were therefore obliged to have Recourse to these feeble Efforts, which however they managed with such Prudence, that by that means they opened a Door, whereby we gained over *Ru——a* and *Pr——a* to our Interest; for the Recovery of the latter of which, however necessary, no Plan was ever laid down by those you are so concerned to defend.

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Here

Here too you enter upon the Ability and Integrity of the two B——rs. As for the first, it cannot be disputed, but that they possess all the Qualities necessary for the high Station they are invested with ; as their Success in restoring our Sway and Interest with the Northern Powers plainly manifests. Nor does it less appear in the Incidents occasioned by the Emperor's Death, and the Alteration thereby made in the Affairs of *Europe*, which were properly and prudently managed by the two B——rs ; and in which their Predecessors cannot claim the least Share.

It has been sufficiently proved in my first Letter, that the Affairs of the E——r of B——ia, at the Decease of his Imperial Father, stood not as you endeavour to persuade us ; and had those of the Elector *Palatine* been in the Condition you represent them, why did he not disengage himself from the *Frankfort* Alliance, before P——a had concluded the Treaty of *Dresden* ? This, in my Opinion, carries a plain Conviction with it, that they were not in the Disposition you would insinuate.

As to what you say Page 36, concerning the Empress of *Russia* ; I have already taken notice of it in my first Letter, where it is abundantly proved, that this Court absolutely could not have been sooner brought over, than was done by the Two B——rs ;
and

and I am fully persuaded, that had not they happily entered into the Administration, we never should have brought over that Power into our Interest. The succeeding Pages tending all to the same End, we proceed to the 40th, where you tell us, that *if the Brotherhood had not continued to keep open the Channel of Negotiation, the Amusement would not have been compleat.*

But as you yourself have here observed, as Peace could not be obtained, unless *P—a* was separated from *France*, they therefore, long before the Conferences of *Breda*, earnestly solicited that Court into our Interest, tho' you affect to give the Honour of this to another Minister; so much are you blinded and swayed by your own Prejudices. But let us proceed to Page 45, where you begin to treat of the Conferences of *Breda*, for the intermediate ones we may pass over, as they have been before answered in my first Letter.

As soon as you open the Scene of *Breda*, you condemn the Two B——rs, as the only Persons that frustrated the Peace; you charge them with Insincerity; you affirm that the *French* were ready and willing to have struck up a Peace immediately, tho' it is well known, that at that time they were quite otherwise inclined. They sued not for Peace; and tho' they listened to Proposals, they were not in earnest. It was there-

fore the Business of our Ministers not to seem too forward, but to carry things with a high Hand, as well as our Adversaries, by shewing an equal Inclination for War. So indeed they acted, and so it became them; for had they done otherwise, it would not only not have redounded to their Credit, but would likewise have been inconsistent with the Interest of the Nation. All that you say in the succeeding Pages, and concerning their complimenting the D—e with the Command of the Army, is already answered in my first Letter; and therefore I now proceed to give an Account, why the Proposals made by the *most Christian King* ro Sir J—n L——r, failed of producing a Peace. What these Proposals were I will not dispute; but this I affirm, that all the Offers which at that Time were made, either on one Side or the other, were soon after over-ruled by his P——an M——ty; whose Ascendant and Influence at that Time was so great, to the Astonishment of all *Europe*, that even in the Court of *Ver-sailles* he could annul any Project of Peace he did not approve of, which I entreat you to consider of seriously, that thereby you may be made sensible, how much it would be conducive to our Interest, to cultivate a good Understanding with that Monarch.

As to what you say in regard of a separate Treaty with *Spain*; it is certain, and
you

partly allow, that the Two B——rs
 for the same, yet charge them with
 neglecting it, when it was in their Power
 to have obtained it. It is true indeed that
 Offers were made from *Spain*, but then
 they were only sent by a Party there, that
 had no Influence in the Administration,
 with a View to raise themselves to the Head
 of Affairs, by being instrumental in bring-
 ing about a Peace with *Great-Britain*,
 which was so much wished for by the Na-
 tives in general. But it evidently appeared
 from the ill Success of the Marquis of *Ta-
 bernago*, who was obliged on his Journey
 thither to stop at *Lisbon*, that the Party
 that was for continuing the War was too
 powerful for the pacific one.

In the Sequel of your's, I meet with no-
 thing but Repetitions, therefore will not
 touch upon them. Much more indeed
 might be said, but I think this is fully suf-
 ficient. In fine, were I to write a Series of
 true Facts, relating to some you seem migh-
 tily concerned about, as you have done false
 ones of the Two B——rs, I could oblige
 the Public with a History of secularizing
 Bishopricks, and enlarging certain E——s
 (tho' to *Great-Britain* of little Consequence)
 at an immense Expence. But perhaps it
 may be better to wave these for the present ;
 so farewell.

F I N I S.